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From the CONNECTICUT COURANT *of April* 13.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THE open as well as more ſecret enemies of America repreſent, and would feign make us believe, that the public debt is ſo enormous that it can never be diſcharged by the States: And that our reſources are ſo diminiſhed, that nothing more is neceſſary than a determined and vigorous proſecution of the war againſt us, for a ſhort time, to make us yield entirely to their pleaſure. At the ſame time there are others who are warmly attached to the cauſe of America, who ſeem to believe that the public debt is much larger, and that the difficulty of diſcharging it is much greater than it is. Though Congreſs have determined to ſupport and redeem the currency, and have taken their meaſures for that purpoſe, yet they ſeem to heſitate with regard to the iſſue.

It may therefore be of ſpecial ſervice truly to ſtate this matter, and ſhew the ability of the States to diſcharge their preſent debt, and one much greater were it neceſſary, and to maintain the war with vigour till our enemies ſhall be diſpoſed to give us an honourable peace. This, together with ſome thoughts on the policy and neceſſity of laying high taxes, and of diſcharging the public debt as faſt as poſſible, ſhall employ this paper.

Our ability in a very ſhort time to diſcharge the whole of the public debt is evident from a variety of conſiderations. The States owe next to nothing abroad: The money emitted for the common defence is all in their own hands. And can there be a more evident propoſition than this, that any individual or community can diſcharge a debt of any amount, when the whole ſum neceſſary for the purpoſe lies on hand? The States in four years have purchaſed all the money emitted, and much more, by the labour, produce, and various ſervices of the country. It is therefore evident, were all property equally taxed, that the States, under all the diſadvantages of war, could in four years diſcharge the whole debt. The ſame quantity of proviſions, labour, cattle, horſes, and public ſervices, which in the four years paſt have purchaſed all the bills emitted, and much hard money beſides, would, in the ſame term of time, vending at the price they have borne ſince the commencement of the war, redeem and ſink the bills now outſtanding with a remaining ſurpluſage of the hard money, which in this time they have purchaſed, over and above the bills emitted.

The number of our inhabitants is much increaſed ſince the commencement of hoſtilities: The number of cattle and horſes, even in this State, from which there has been the greateſt draught, it is allowed is not at all diminiſhed; but on the whole conſiderably increaſed. The quantity of ſeed put into the ground the laſt ſeed-time is ſuppoſed to exceed what has ever been covered in the earth at any one time, in this part of the country, before. The tempeſt of war ſeems almoſt to have ſpent its rage. America has formed powerful alliances, and the courts of Europe univerſally upon the moſt mature deliberation ſee it to be for their intereſt that the States of America ſhould be ſupported, and they have undoubtedly determined that their independency and ſovereignty ſhall be acknowledged, as ſoon as conveniently may be, by them all. Our enemies themſelves have been, and undoubtedy ſtill are, making overtures of peace. There is the faireſt human proſpect that the States will be much leſs embarraſſed and harraſſed for four years to come, than they have been for four years paſt. It is therefore evident, that the country, extraordinaries excepted, will be able even within the term of four years to diſcharge the whole of the public debt. If under great diſadvantages it might be diſcharged in four years, how much ſooner, and with how much greater eaſe might it be done, were the States ſoon to be bleſſed with the return of peace, and to become the mart of Europe and of the world for proviſions, cattle, naval ſtores and the like? This, I believe, there is a great proſpect will ſoon be the caſe.

This point will appear with the ſame evidence from a view of our exports five and ſix years ago. In the year 1773, the exports from America were increaſed to the amount of three millions ſterling, a ſum about equal to the whole continental debt. This ſhows that the States, even in one year, under proſperous and peaceful circumſtances might pay her whole debt. For certainly a country may pay a debt equal to their annual exports without any great difficulty or impoveriſhment. The country is greatly increaſed in five or ſix years, and ſhould it have peace and a free trade with all the nations of Europe, the exports of America would ſoon be double to what they were in 1773. *

This will appear with ſtill clearer evidence on a juſt ſtating of the whole value of the UNITED STATES, and of the continental debt.

Upon a variety of eſtimates made in different towns and pariſhes it appears, on an average, that the difference between whole eſtates taken at the very loweſt rates, and the liſts of ſaid eſtates, is as twelve to one, and rather better. The grand liſt of this State, as returned in October 1777, and compleated January 1778, is 1,935,176l. a little ſhort of two millions. As the difference therefore between whole eſtates and the liſts, as given in at preſent, is as twelve to one, the whole value of this State muſt be 23,222,112l. L. M. which would be the grand liſt of this State, were the whole property of it to be given in. This I am perſuaded, from a variety of eſtimates made upon different plans, does not exceed, if equal, the whole property of this State. But to lay it full low let it be called 20,000,000l. L. M. This State is eſtimated to be one twelfth part of the United States. If it be no more, then the value of them muſt be 240,000,000l. L. M.

The continental debt, as it ſtood in January laſt, was 91,500,000 dollars emitted by Congreſs; and there had been received by way of loan 13,500,000 dollars more, amounting in the whole to 105,000,000 of dollars. Five millions of theſe were at that time lying upon hand. But to put the matter upon the faireſt footing, we will allow them now to be all in circulation, amounting to 31,500,000l. There is a trifling debt in France, and ſome intereſt due for monies loaned, ſo that the whole debt may be reckoned at 32,000,000l. preſent currency: Conſiderably leſs than 4,000,000. L. M. * A tax on two hundred and forty millions, the whole property of the States, of four-pence on the pound, will raiſe four millions, a ſum ſufficient to diſcharge the whole debt. This would be only thirty-three ſhillings and four-pence L. M. on the hundred pound. Is there any man who is worth a hundred pounds lawful money who could not pay ſuch a ſum in one year, and much more in three or four years? But let us for once ſuppoſe, that the United States are not worth more then half the ſum I have ſet them at, viz. only 120,000,000l. L. M. or admitting another ſuppoſition, that the States are not valued too high at two hundred and forty millions, but yet that, to make the army good according to the original contract, and to make a compleat ſettlement of the whole expenditure of the States in the preſent war, ſhould require 8.000,000l. L. M. even then a tax only of 8d. on the pound, would be neceſſary, or of 3l. 6s and 8d. on the hundred pounds to diſcharge the whole. This would be but a trifle more than half the lawful intereſt of eſtates per annum. If we compute eſtates and the debt in continental currency, the proportion will ſtill be the ſame. The man who is worth a thouſand pounds in continental money would have but 33l. 6s. and 8d. to pay, on ſuppoſition that the debt were double to what it is; or that the whole value of the States were but juſt half what I ſuppoſe it to be: How abſurd and trifling is it to pretend that this would reduce men to beggary, and put the landed intereſt into a few hands, as ſome noiſy declaimers would inſinuate?

But to apply the matter to this State in particular, and view it according to our preſent mode of taxation, which I conſider as highly oppreſſive, cruel and impolitic, as it makes the poor and the middling ſort of people pay ſix or eight times their proportion of taxes both in peace and war, and it will ſtand thus. Our proportion of four millions, reckoning Connecticut to be one twelfth of the United States, will be 333,333 l. 6s. 8d. A tax of three ſhillings and ſix pence in the pound, on the grand liſt, will raiſe 338,655 l. 16s. which will diſcharge the debt, with a ſurplus of more than five thouſand and three hundred pounds. This in preſent currency would be thirty five ſhillings on the pound. A tax of 10d. half-penny L. M. or of 8s. and 9d. preſent currency for four years only would be ſufficient.

This is not equal to what the people of this State paid laſt war, at leaſt for a year or two. One year they paid 13d. on the pound, ſome other years I ſuppoſe 9d. and 7d. and about 5d. and 6d. for the term of eight or nine years. But it muſt be much eaſier now to pay ſuch a tax than it was then, as the ſtaple commodities of this State bear a price double to what they did at that time. One half of the labour, proviſions, live ſtock, and of vendible commodities of any kind, which was neceſſary to ſink the bills emitted by Connecticut the laſt war, will completely diſcharge our proportion of the public debt. From Jan. 8th, 1755, to March 8th, 1764, incluſively, there were ſtruck by Connecticut thirteen emiſſions of bills, amounting to 358,996 l. 14s. and 9d. L. M. This conſiderably exceeds our proportion of the public debt; yet in about nine or ten years the Colony ſunk all this money, beſides paying the expence of government. It is allowed by gentlemen who were moſt converſant with public affairs at that time, that the taxes paid by this State within the term of about nine or ten years amounted, at a moderate computation, to 500,000l. equal to 5,000,000 preſent currency.

If the Colony could then pay ſuch a debt without any conſiderable inconvenience, how much more can the State now diſcharge an inferior one? The grand liſt ſince that time, I ſuppoſe, has increaſed at leaſt one third, and the number of inhabitants is almoſt doubled †

How trifling is it therefore to make an outcry about the public debt, when we have before without any conſiderable inconvenience paid a greater one, when our wealth and numbers were ſo greatly inferior to what they are at preſent?---Were the debt four times as great as it is, were our armies diſbanded, our ports opened, and a free trade enjoyed with all Europe and the known world, might it not be eaſily paid off in ten or twelve years? Such is our credit, and ſuch our alliances in Europe, that ſhould we at any time need money we might borrow any ſum we pleaſe. There is therefore no great difficulty in proſecuting the war, as long as our enemies ſhall chuſe to continue it, for want of money or ability to pay off the public expenditure.

Far leſs ſtill is the difficulty on account of any diminution of the number of our inhabitants. Theſe are rapidly increaſing every month and year. The increaſed number of inhabitants in this State, ſince the commencement of the preſent war, exceeds twenty thouſand, and in the thirteen United States more than two hundred thouſand. * The States could bear the loſs of twenty thouſand men annually, and yet be able every ſucceeding year to bring greater numbers into the field than they could have done the year before. How falſe and groundleſs therefore are all inſinuations of open or ſecret enemies, that our ability or reſources for war dwindle, or are in any meaſure diminiſhed? How vain are all their expectations from this quarter? What can they expect by a determined and vigorous proſecution of the war with ſuch a people, whoſe reſources are ſo great, whoſe numbers are ſo rapidly increaſing, and whoſe allies are ſo powerful and reſpectable? Nothing but that madneſs and cruelty which at firſt drove them to thoſe tyrannical and bloody meaſures which they have been ſo wantonly purſuing againſt America, can impel them to a proſecution of them another day. Our union, confederation, counſels, military proweſs and reſources at home, and our alliance with foreign nations, gather ſtrength and enlargement, and grow more complete and finiſhed every year, and month and day. The great point is now gained, and nothing, according to the ordinary courſe of things, unleſs it be our own miſconduct, can now ruin us.

Wiſdom, firmneſs and circumſpection, are however yet highly neceſſary. Wiſdom and ſound policy are neceſſary, eſpecially to manage our finances and to pay off the public debt to the beſt advantage. On this let us employ a few thoughts.

Though it now be ſmall and may eaſily be diſcharged, yet by borrowing money, paying intereſt upon intereſt, and neglecting ſeaſonably to pay it off, we may render it great and diſtreſſing. Great-Britain has in this way contracted a national debt, the yearly intereſt of which greatly exceeds the whole debt of America. She has loaded herſelf with an immenſe everlaſting debt, and bows down continually with an inſuperable weight of taxes, from which ſhe never can riſe. † Beſides all her other taxes, which are almoſt innumerable, ſays Blackſtone, "From the year 1693, to the preſent, a period of above ſeventy years, the land tax has continued an annual charge upon the ſubject: above half the time at 4s. in the pound; ſometimes at 3s. ſometimes at 2s. twice at 1s. but without any total intermiſſion. The medium has been 3s. and 3d. in the pound." ‡ Such a tax in perpetuum, diſtreſſes and ruins a ſtate beyond any temporary tax, be it ever ſo high. The land tax of 16s. in the pound in the reign of King Charles I. did not greatly diſtreſs, and was far from undoing the nation, though it was continued for three years. The prodigious monthly and weekly aſſeſſments, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, amounting ſometimes to 120,000l. per month and week, were attended with no permanent bad conſequences. But by borrowing money on intereſt, and by neglecting ſeaſonably to diſcharge her public debt, Great-Britain has ruined herſelf. Is it poſſible that we, with her mad policy before us, ſhould adopt the ſame pernicious meaſures? In the laſt war it was the wiſdom of this ſtate to proportionate her taxes annually to the public expenditure; and ſhe has experienced the happy conſequences of it from that day to this; and the ſiſter colonies univerſally applauded her policy. Why may not the ſame be done now? Would not the advantages of it be as great if not greater than they were at that time? Is it not much the eaſieſt paying debts when money is plenty, and all the ſtaple commodities of a country bear the higheſt prices? Would not a wiſe man, who owed a debt of an hundred pounds, catch at paying it when he could do it only by the ſale of one good ox, or of ſixteen or ſeven buſhels of wheat, rather than run the chance of paying it when it might coſt him ten oxen, or an hundred and ſixty or ſeventy buſhels of wheat, to diſcharge only the principal, and half as much more to pay the intereſt? Ought not ſtates, with all their wiſe counſellors, to act with as much precaution and foreſight as individuals?

* Says an excellent writer, "The exports of all the colonies in 1744 were 640,114l. In 1758, they were increaſed to 1,832,948l. and in 1773, to 3,000,000l. And the probability is, that had it not been for the diſcontents among the colonies ſince the year 1764, our trade with them would have been this year double to what it was in 1773." Dr. Price, in his obſervations on the nature of civil liberty.

* Reckoning the curreney at ten for one, it is three million two hundred thouſand pounds.

† The grand liſt in 1755 was probably about 1,300,000. The number of inhabitants about 100,000. The liſt is now nearly two millions, and the number of inhabitants upwards of two hundred thouſands. Dr. Price ſays, "In ſome of the Colonies they double their own number in fifteen years, in others in eighteen years, and in all, taken one with another, in twenty-five years." See his Obſervations.

* On ſuppoſition the inhabitants of this State have increaſed in the ſame proportion ſince the commencement of the war, as they did for eighteen years before, the increaſed number would be 21,577. Their proportion of increaſe in the laſt four years has undoubtedly been equal to what it was in eighteen years before; for beſides ſeven years of war within that term, there were great emigrations to Nova-Scotia, to Suſquehannah, and into the Grants. Allowing the increaſe to be what I have ſuppoſed, in this State only, then the increaſe in all the United States, reckoning Connecticut to be one twelfth part, would be 258,924.

† Blackſtone, when he wrote, made the annual taxes paid in Great-Britain to amount to between ten and eleven millions: and Dr. Price reckons them at about fourteen millions per annum. See the Appendix to his obſervations in 1776.

‡ Blackſtone's Com. Vol. I. P. 312.

The advantages of discharging the debt immediately are many and great. It would save the interest of a great sum; be a saving to the State of all the expence of taking monies into the Loan Offices, of paying off the annual interest of monies borrowed, and of paying them off annually, which will be very considerable, and every day increases the public debt. It would prevent the necessity of further emissions of continental bills, every emission of which is attended with considerable expence, and depreciates all former emissions. Should this State pay double or treble their proportion, and have it allowed to them in the final adjustment of accounts between the States, for which it seems Congress have made provision, it would stimulate other States to go largely into taxation also: For they would not chuse to have large sums with interest to pay back to Connecticut, or to any other State, when money shall be of much greater value than it is at present. This would at once diminish the quantity of the circulating medium, and every day increase the value and add to the credit of it. It will help the army, the needy, and all who live upon their money. It might be a saving to the country of one-half, possibly of nine-tenths of the labour, produce and money, which it will take to settle the debt in some future day, should it now be neglected. Paying off the public debt rapidly will strengthen the States, give sensible eclat to their measures, dispirit their enemies, help them to a more speedy and advantageous peace, and give them honour and importance among the nations of the earth.

Besides, it would have a good effect on the morals of the people. A flood of money has a tendency to promote gaming, horse-racing, idleness, extravagance in dress, excess in drinking, chambering and wantonness, with all kinds of vice: To be sure when money is as easily obtained and as little esteemed as it is at present. As it would have a tendency to prevent these mischiefs on the one hand, so on the other it would promote industry, frugality and good œconomy, which add strength and glory to a community.

Can there be any good man, any true patriot, who would not wish, earnestly wish, that his country might enjoy all these advantages, and to be instrumental of helping her to them? Does not the public, and even private interest invite all therefore to unite, with a generous and noble zeal, in carrying into execution a measure so necessary, beneficial and salutary? HONESTUS.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.
To the PRINTER.

SIR,

GENERAL CLINTON's retreat through the Jerseys having been much canvassed, and almost universally admired, as a most unexampled display of generalship, I could not help smiling at the ignorance, stupidity and folly of this devoted nation. To judge from appearances, one would suppose common sense had accompanied liberty in her flight, and was never again to re-assume her empire over the sons of Britain. But, Sir, I would not wish to take any merit from General Clinton. I will suppose him able, collected, and clever, a good man. I acknowledge my ignorance of his character in every department. I will therefore look upon him as respectable in all. What I aim at, is a generous investigation of this unparalleled feat of soldiership, so vauntingly echoed by every ministerial hireling, and so ably supported by every infatuated son of party, and by condescending to compare it with General Washington's, shew it in its true colours, as unworthy of either our admiration or commendation.

We are given to understand by General Clinton's letter, that aided by a masterly arrangement of several ships belonging to Admiral Howe's squadron, he crossed the Delaware uninterruptedly on the 18th of June; that with 14 to 16,000 troops, the flower of the British and German forces, commanded by able and experienced officers, well found in arms, camp equipage, and every other necessary, and supported by a numerous and excellent train of artillery, he courageously determined to proceed to New-York through the Jerseys; and in his way repel, by the superior valour of his troops, and his own ability, any efforts that might be made to impede him in his march. Few difficulties obstructed him until the 28th, when General Washington, having collected his troops and a *numerous militia*, shewed an intention of attacking him in the plains below Freehold. The intrepidity of his men, however, overcame every difficulty, and their excessive fatigue, with the uncommon heat of the weather, alone prevented him from pushing the affair any farther. That at length he arrived safe at New-York, with the inconsiderable loss of 113 privates, and about 150 wounded. Permit me here to congratulate him on his success, and to wish that he may never be put to so hardy an enterprize, lest some untoward event might blast his laurels, *and rob him of his well-earned fame!*

Let us now have a retrospect to General Washington's conduct, in traversing nearly the same ground. After his defeat on Long-Island, in which his loss was very considerable, and his being driven out of New-York, he began his retreat over the White Plains, pressed hard by General Howe, with a high spirited army, elated by past victories, and the well founded hopes of future conquest; and at the same time stimulated to action by a contemptible opinion of their enemy, their own prowess, a rooted antipathy, and the prospect of acquiring wealth. Behold the British army compleatly accoutred, with a superfluity of every necessary, commanded by experienced officers, in full pursuit of half their number of *dispirited militia*, daily diminishing, without arms, without ammunition, cloathing, tents, artillery, or a single necessary. In this critical dilemma, let us view our Fabius surmounting every difficulty, his own spirit unsubdued, and busily employed in buoying up that of the army. His active valour, and genuine patriotism, was not to be sunk by a train of misfortunes, and he gallantly resolved to stem the impetuous torrent, with the small remains of his forces, now reduced to 1500 men, with which he crossed the Delaware, and kept at bay the whole of General Howe's army. On the whole of his march, which took him up near three weeks, with such unexampled good conduct, his little force was so divided and formed, and the communication so artfully supported, that the chain was never once broken, but was regulated with such eminent wisdom, and unparalleled foresight, judgment and prudence, that he was ever out of reach of his enemy, and at the same time ready to take advantage of the least error or *faus pas*. General Howe knew the abilities of General Washington, and consequently moved with such caution, as has induced his countrymen to stigmatize him with the most dishonourable appellations, to challenge him with a want of spirit, and an unjustifiable degree of foolish timidity. Had he, however, acted otherwise, he would probably have given more room for public censure. I do not wish to exculpate General Howe; I assure you, Sir, I have no such favourites. I am only desirous of painting truth in all her native simplicity, and the superiority General Washington possesses over both General Howe and General Clinton, in military knowledge.

But let us now, Sir, admire the wisdom, impartiality and refinement of delicacy, which once so strongly characterised this nation, and which has been so frequently, and so nobly displayed during this unhappy contest. You may recollect, without much difficulty, that after the affair of Long-Island, the evacuation of New-York, and when General Washington was making his extraordinary and wonderful retreat, that popular clamours were then at their summit, and every American universally regarded as a poltroon. Every coffee-house politician had fabricated a plan for the future government of the colonies, to be enforced by a powerful standing army. The most galling chains were already forged for our subjection. Decimation was too lenient, and, if possible, we were to be deprived of the blessings of light and air. All the sources of wealth and increase were to be stopped; and as the greatest of curses, Scotland's rapacious clans were to take possession of our cultivated fields, and despoil us of our estates. At this period, every American of feeling and honour, who valued the privileges of mankind, and who had virtue to support and defend the justice of his country's efforts, was expelled all society, and stigmatised with the most opprobrious and unmanly epithets. "We "were a continent of rebels and cowards, who would "talk manfully when free from danger, and run lustily "at the least appearance of it."* Both Houses of Parliament resounded with our disgraces, and their most able Senators descended to the lowest abuse. Good language was too refined, and the behaviour of gentlemen too elevated for canvassing the black ingratitude of American rebellion. In short, the language of Parliament, and the violent imprecations of an infatuated mob, were in the same elegant strain, as unconnected with generous liberality, as patriotic disinterestedness. Why were we cowards? Because an army, never exceeding 8000 men, and commanded by unexperienced officers, *a mere militia*, hastily collected, and almost without discipline, would not be permitted to face twice their number of *experienced troops*, led on by veteran commanders. Was the fate of American liberty to be hazarded on a single action, and against so vast a superiority; and was the policy and unexampled Generalship, hourly displayed in that long and dangerous retreat, to be stiled pusillanimity? Would one think it possible for party zeal to so effectually blind our reason, as to make us bitterly condemn on the one side, what we extol as incomparable on the other! General Washington pursued General Clinton with an equal, or very trifling superiority of troops, a great part of them militia. General Washington could not divine General Clinton's real, positive intentions, whereas Gen. Howe knew that the American army could have no other object but Philadelphia. General Washington had no assistance from shipping; but General Clinton acknowledges he received great and effectual protection from the navy in crossing the Delaware, and at the end of his march, by embarking at Sandy-Hook. In the action of the 28th, the 12,000 men, which General Clinton mentions to have driven back, proves by the American account to be but 5000; and although General Clinton had his flanks secured by thick woods, and two morasses, whilst his front could only be approached through a narrow pass, with all these advantages he would not hazard an attack, which General Washington was determined to make on him the next morning, but in the dead of the night made good his retreat, and with such silence, that General Poor, who lay extremely near him to watch his motions, and commence the action, had not the least intelligence of it. General Clinton makes his loss 113 privates, besides the wounded, whereas General Washington, whose veracity is not to be doubted, mentions the burial of 245; and also, that there were several new graves near the field of battle. The American account also differs in many respects, and boldly asserts *their success*, in contradiction to that given in the Gazette: General Clinton, instead of succeeding in his attempts, was defeated in almost all of them. Perhaps I may possibly be asked, what are my reasons for relying upon the fallacy of the one, and the candour and integrity of the other? My only answer is, examine the characters of the writers. General Washington, when first appointed to the distinguished command which he now bears, and has so ably supported, candidly confessed his inability, received it with reluctance and diffidence, and called the whole continent of America to witness, that if he did not succeed to their wishes, it was not his fault, but theirs, for nominating him. He then expressed his abhorrence of the then commencing war, and the fatal necessity which thus obliged him to draw his sword in defence of those privileges to which they were entitled by all laws, both human and divine, and that he should anxiously look forward to that day, when he might again return it into its peaceful scabbard. He then avowed his principles with becoming ingenuity, and drew that line of conduct to which he has invariably adhered. His fortune being independent, he refused every other recompence for his services, than those exquisite sensations, the result of having secured the lives, liberty and property of present and future generations; of having preserved all that is dear and valuable to three millions of peaceful and industrious subjects! Even those emoluments, to which he was legally entitled, he has constantly refused. From the day of his appointment, not a single night has he slept out of his camp, nor for an hour quitted his command. Taken in every view, the same great man conspicuous shines. Frugality and decency, blended with becoming dignity, reign triumphant in his tent, whilst gaiety and affability, seasoned by conscious integrity, make his table the seat of wisdom and improvement. I would ask you, Sir, if it is possible so uninfluenced and virtuous a man could swerve from truth, to gratify party zeal or public spirit? United nations view him with astonishment and wonder! Is it then probable he would stain so spotless a character by an untruth? His most inveterate enemies cannot suppose it.

I ought, and do request General Washington's pardon, for thus introducing his name in a comparison with Generals Howe and Clinton. But I remember to have read a parody between Alexander and Cartouch, which I request may be my apology. In any other respect, it is a compliment infinitely too great to be paid by the most servile crouching toad-eater of their Excellencies, or the flattering creatures of a corrupt Ministry.

CAROLINIENSIS.

* *See Mr. Wombwell's speech in the House of Commons.*

CHARLESTOWN, *South-Carolina*.

April 21. The brave Sergeant Jasper (who so gallantly, during the hottest of the fire of Sir Peter Parker's Squadron upon Fort Moultrie, in 1776, took up the flag that had been shot down, and planted it upon the ramparts) has lately given a new proof of his courage and address: he, with another sergeant, a few days ago crossed Savannah-river, took, and brought to Major General Lincoln's Head-Quarters, two Captains, named Scott and Young, of the British troops in Georgia.

Last Friday a Flag of Truce, with upwards of 40 American prisoners, arrived here from New-Providence——where, we are told, their present circumstances make them wish, that we would exchange our provisions for their turtle and limes, or give them in payment for the freight of the prisoners they have sent us.

The same day a Flag of Truce with some prisoners, and persons required to depart the State, sailed for New-Providence.

Yesterday odds were betted that there would not be a British soldier in Georgia, East or West Florida, the Bahama or Bermuda Islands, on the 20th day of July next.

Whenever the British army may withdraw, or are forced to quit the Continent, it is said to be determined, to send as many of the Loyal Refugees as shall then remain with it, to garrison the several forts in the West-India islands, and to incorporate the rest in such regular regiments as may be most reduced.

BOSTON, May 7.

On Wednesday the 28th ult. the True Blue privateer (formerly taken from us) made her appearance off Newberry-Bar, and chased a schooner belonging to Marblehead from Cadiz, which she took about a league from the shore, and another from Salem, and was making off, standing to the Eastward; but the Franklin privateer, commanded by Capt. Allen, lying at Portsmouth, hearing of her being in the Bay, made sail about seven the next morning, and at twelve came up with her just within the Shoals, and after a broadside the schooner True Blue struck; Capt. Allen immediately manned the schooner, and sent after one of the prizes, and the other pursued himself, and about five o'clock had them along side, and on Friday last eleven o'clock went into Portsmouth with them all.

On Sunday evening last arrived here the Daphne, a small privateer schooner of 4 carriage guns and 8 swivels, fitted out from New-York as a cruizer, was formerly a pilot-boat: she was boarded by a boat from this town, and carried with very little resistance.

With pleasure we can inform the public, that the prize ship taken by the Tyrannicide, commanded by the brave Capt. Mallet, as mentioned in our last) arrived in this port on Monday evening: she has a very valuable and well assorted cargo; among which, it is said, is 800 barrels of wet provisions, 200 ditto of flour, a large quantity of bacon, tongues, peas, butter, &c. &c. and a quantity of dry goods.

Notwithstanding all the boasts of our enemies, a little time will shew that America has resources fully sufficient to retrieve her currency; and even without this, it can be demonstrated that we are able to defend ourselves, and support our glorious cause.

Last Tuesday arrived Captain Clarke, in a brig, in 17 days from Cape Francois. Captain Clarke left the Cape in company with a fleet of 17 sail, under convoy of the Minerva, formerly in the British service, but taken by the French. The convoy left the fleet three days after they came out. Captain Clarke was chased by three of the enemy's privateers four days successively before he got in.

The day before the above fleet left the Cape, a letter of marque ship, of 26 guns, captured by a French frigate, was sent in there. She was from London, bound to Jamaica, and supposed to have a very rich cargo on board, as an offer of 72000 pounds sterling was made by the Captain for her ransom, which was refused.

Our naval successes have lately come in a cluster, and a rich one it is. Since our last returned to Salem a letter of marque brig, Capt. Obier, and brought in with her a prize brigantine, which she captured a few days after leaving Salem. The prize is a very valuable one, having on board, among many other articles, 200 puncheons of rum, 500 barrels of flour and bread, a large quantity of beef, loaf sugar, &c. and several thousand pair of shoes. She came out, it is said, with a fleet of 30 sail from Glasgow, bound to New-York.

Last Saturday was sent into port, by the privateers Hancock and Beaver, a sloop from St. Augustine, laden with rum, molasses and tar. She was bound to New-York. The above privateers have, within ten days, sent safe into port, exclusive of the above, a sloop laden with rum, sugar, &c. a schooner with lumber, a schooner in ballast; and a retaken sloop from New-Haven, bound to the West-Indies.

FISH-KILL, *May* 13.

Extract of a letter from Fort Schuyler, dated April 30.

"In pursuance of Col. Van Schaick's order, I left this place, accompained with a lieutenant, serjeant, and corporal, of the 1st New-York regiment, and thirty Indians, on an expedition against Swagotsha; on my arrival there, the 25st inst. I sent three Indians to reconnoitre the garrison: In the mean time, I discovered an Indian canoe coming up Black-River with two Indians in it; I detached a party after them, who took them prisoners, and examined them. The Indians I sent to reconnoitre, returned with three British prisoners, who told nearly the same as the Indians. Our van took another prisoner, who agreed with the former. I then moved nearer the garrison, and found it was impossible to surprise it; but concluded by some means to draw them out, which I very happily effected, by making the Indians shew themselves in the skirts of the woods: Part of the garrison sallied out; I endeavoured to draw them as far in the woods as possible, but the Indians were so warm, that they scarcely had entered the skirts of the woods before they began their fire. The enemy retreated immediately, leaving two dead behind. We pursued them within forty yards of the garrison, when we received a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry, which obliged us to take to the woods. We then returned to this garrison.

"The following information we received from the above prisoners: That the garrison was commanded by Capt. Davis, of the 31st regiment, with a subaltern and forty men, and four pieces of cannon: That they had received a letter from the Commander in Chief at Quebec, informing them, that he could not support them this year, and they must act on the defensive, but that next year he would send a large army; that the enemy were fortifying the garrison of Buck-island, and that it consisted of two hundred men, who had a disorder among them, of which

they died very fast; that General Haldiman's Aid-de-Camp passed Swagotsha yesterday, with orders to the commanders of the back settlements."

We have advice from Warwasink, in Ulster county, that on Tuesday last the 4th instant, a party of the enemy, supposed to be mostly tory inhabitants, burnt four dwelling houses and five barns, in that neighbourhood, at the Fantine-Kill, and killed six people, besides three or four more who were supposed to be burnt in the houses.

Advice of the mischief being brought to Colonel Cortlandt, stationed there with his regiment, he immediately marched in pursuit of the enemy, whom he twice got sight of on a mountain, exchanged some shot with them, though at too great a distance, and endeavonred to surround them, but in vain; they all made their escape. In their flight, they left a young woman they had taken, from whom we received the account, that their number was three Indians and twenty-seven white savages.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.

On Saturday last came up a letter of marque brigantine, Capt. Thomas Murdoch—On Thursday morning, the 6th inst. about forty leagues from Cape Henlopen, he met with the misfortune of losing his main mast—Soon after which, and before he was well disengaged from the wreck, a ten gun schooner of 4 and 3 pounders, supposed to be the Pearl's tender, compleatly equipped and fully manned, engaged him for seven hours.—Capt. Murdoch was of an inferior force to the enemy, and had in the whole about thirty in number (half of which were subjects of his Most Christian Majesty) who exerted themselves with so much gallantry in the defence of the vessel, as obliged them finally to sheer off. The Captain and crew, on this occasion, have acquired much honour; and particular merit is due to the French Gentlemen passengers on board, for their spirited conduct during the action. Captain Murdoch's loss was one man killed and five wounded; that of the enemy not known, but supposed considerable, from the precipitate manner of their declining the engagement.

The same day arrived here the brig Hibernia, Captain Collins, from St. Eustatia, but last from Egg-Harbour.—In coming round from thence Capt. Collins luckily came across, retook and brought in with him, the brig Sally, Capt. Paine, bound from Surrinam for Boston, laden with melasses, that had been taken off Bermuda the 30th ult. by one of the enemy's privateers, who ordered her for New-York.

On Monday arrived here the sloop Ranger, Capt. Hunn, from Cape-Francois. Off the Capes of Virginia he fell in with two or three vessels in the night, one of which had top lights, and the next day (Wednesday last) he saw a fleet standing to the southward, supposed to be those which lately sailed from New-York.

Since our last an Express arrived here from the Head of Elk, with Advice that a Frigate and several armed Vessels were seen standing up Chesapeak Bay, and a Fleet of between 20 and 30 Sail, and among them several large Ships, who had chased some Vessels on shore; but last Friday Captain Pitt arrived at Annapolis from St. Eustatia, who informs that the Enemy had all gone off, as he saw nothing of them.

On Sunday evening, the 11th April ult. after a tedious and painful illness, departed this life, in the sixty second year of her age, MRS. PRISCILLA BROWNE, relict of MR. CHARLES BROWNE, late of Queen Ann's County, in Maryland.——Of this amiable lady it may be truly said, that, without the affectation of piety, there were, perhaps, but few actions of her life, in which she was not influenced by it. She was a pattern of conjugal affection, a warm friend, an indulgent mistress, and, to crown and fill up the business of her life, her charities were as great and extensive as her well known hospitality.—— Three sons and a daughter, with unaffected grief, lament the loss of a most tender and affectionate parent.

Died, in Child-bed, at Bridge-Town, Cumberland County, New-Jersey, the 10th instant, MRS. CHARLOTTE MACKAY (late MISS CHARLOTTE SEARLE) the amiable consort of MR. WILLIAM MACKAY.——She possessed all those female accomplishments, and was blessed with that sweetness of temper, that easy unaffected softness of manners, that affability, sprightliness and gaiety of mind, which rendered her conversation always lively and agreeable, diffused such joy and gladness around her, as made even the wrinkled brow of care and anxiety to wear a serene and smiling aspect, and created her the highest esteem of her friends, and respect of her neighbours and acquaintance.

On the 5th instant, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, holden at Lancaster, for the county of Lancaster, before the Judges of the Supreme Court, Thomas Taylor, late of Cocalico township, was tried and found guilty of a high-way robbery on John Herdego. On the 9th, at the same place, Catherine Fisher, spinster, charged with murdering her bastard child, was also found guilty. And at Reading, in Berks county, on the 11th, Thomas Crouch, tried for burglary and larceny, committed in Exeter township, on the dwelling and goods of John Hockler, was pronounced guilty by the jury. All three were sentenced to be hung. The execution of these offenders is, we hear, ordered to be on Saturday, the 5th day of June next, at Lancaster and Reading respectively.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WHEN any person undertakes to deliver his sentiments on public affairs, he should remember to make great allowance for the errors and mistakes of those, who superintend the important departments of government; for admitting them a great superiority to the generality of mankind, both as to station and ability, yet they are but men, and therefore may fall into miscarriages and wrong measures: It is, however, the right and prerogative of every citizen to canvas and examine with freedom and decency their conduct, and to suggest such hints and considerations as may tend to promote the public good.

With this view, the writer of this piece would venture to send abroad a few thoughts, which, though not well digested and cloathed in the garb of eloquence, may yet excite the attention of some abler politician, and be in some degree the means of securing our happiness and safety.

It has been universally experienced, that a time of war is a time of distress to some part of the community, as being a natural consequence that will attend it; and it is happy for those on whom the distress may fall, if they can strengthen their minds, and persuade themselves to endure it with fortitude and resignation.

That the distress (and great indeed it is) America at present labours under arises more from our own vices than from the war, I am fully confident; and it will be evident to any one who takes a journey through any of the States, and is capable of drawing a comparison between the manners of the present day and the manners of the people prior to this contest. In those States where œconomy and prudence were the only sure means for the advancement of a man's fortune, we see nothing but cunning, extortion and rapine take place;—where hospitality and every social virtue reigned, selfishness, distrust and slander are predominant;—where patriotism and a love of liberty abounded, avarice and speculation superabound.

It has been an old maxim, which now seems to be inverted, *nemo repent. fuit turpissimus*, that to attain a proficiency in vice we must go on by degrees; but that we have made a most rapid progress is plain to every intelligent mind, and where it will end is a question that may well alarm the fears and apprehensions of every friend to this country. O foolish Americans! who has fascinated you to forget the glorious cause you were engaged in——who has blinded your eyes, and hardened your hearts, and rendered you insensible to the evils that your vices may bring upon you?

It is now become a prevailing opinion, that the greater part of our grievances owe their origin to the depreciation of our currency; that it has a baneful influence on the minds of the people, and extinguishes every principle of industry and virtue. There may be great truth in this assertion; it certainly is one cause, and merits the immediate attention of those who hold the helm of affairs. When I go to the markets, or to any of the stores in this city, and enquire the price of any article or necessary whatever, the amazingly extravagant price demanded exceeds every thing I could heretofore have conjectured. In order to form an idea of this depreciation, I have been comparing, in a memorandum-book, an account of my travelling expences not three years since, with the expences of travelling at this time, and I find such an amazing difference that I would not chuse to mention it to the public; and what makes it still worse, your fare and accommodation on the road is more indifferent by one hundred per cent.—Indeed, people now do not think it sufficient to extort all in their power, but they likewise use every species of cunning to deceive and cheat. Our currency was designed as a medium of trade, and a representative of property; it being now so variable, it is difficult to determine what it is, or what it will be. To secure property is one of the objects mankind have in view, when they leave a state of nature and form themselves into societies or governments; but when property is variable and uncertain, the bonds of civil union are loosed, the obligations of justice are nugatory, and the sinews of industry are destroyed. Hence it is not a matter of surprize to me, that even in this state, heretofore so remarkable for its plenty in all kinds of provision, I meet so frequent with complaints of scarcity. Let us for a moment consider how the farmer, whose labour and toil produces the fruits of the earth, reasons on our money: He comes to market but seldom, and always finds its value diminished, and is chagrined to experience, that the little wants he stands in need of for himself and family, with difficulty, or perhaps not half supplied. He sees no object for his industry to work upon; nothing can induce him to plow his land with his former diligence and assiduity. Property he cannot attain, and of course his only care is to raise a sufficiency for his private wants; for we may lay it down as a principle, that a farmer will not labour to produce a superfluity of grain relatively to his own consumption, unless he finds some want which may be supplied by means of that superfluity: Thus industry declines and languishes, and scarcity is introduced. It is well known there are numbers of reputable farmers, who now live on each side of the Susquehannah, and used to raise great quantities of flour, &c. for exportation, that at present are so indolent as to purchase for the use of their families.

Whatever high notions we may entertain of patriotism and public virtue, if we narrowly examine human nature we shall be convinced, that self-interest will be always one of the most powerful motives in society. In the first setting out of this contest many individuals exhibited great proofs of public spirit; but when a government is once fixed, such general instances are not to be expected. Miracles were necessary before religion was fully established, but that being done, they became superfluous: Were miracles wrought every day, the laws of nature would no longer be laws, and were every one to act for the public good and neglect himself, there would be scarce a possibility of governing. It is the combination of every private interest which forms the public good---public spirit should always be shewn in the administration of public affairs. It ought to flourish in the greatest strength and vigour in those that guide the helm; if it languishes with them, then it is essential for the public safety that it should animate every individual. Would to God, our superiors at this crisis would display their public spirit *by fixing property*, and thereby exciting a spirit of industry among the people; till this is done, we shall complain, we shall murmur, we shall starve. Much is undoubtedly in their power, as will appear, if we were fully to consider the several reasons that have been the cause of the depreciation. Some of these reasons are said to be, the vast emissions from time to time, the too long neglect of taxation, and also the neglect of procuring a foreign loan; an injudicious profusion of public money, some say, in a manner almost unparalelled. The mode of paying the great departments of the army by commission, it is said, has thrown about the continental money like dung over the face of the earth. The want of œconomy in unnecessarily creating places of profit both in America and Europe: This was one of our great complaints against the government of Great-Britain; but if we examine deeply into the subject, we shall find that we have now got a most respectable number of these gentry. In Europe we have a Plenipotentiary and sundry Commissioners; these, I suppose, are all busily employed in investigating the politics of the different Courts to which they were sent; if they are not received at these Courts, perhaps it would be public and necessary œconomy to reduce their number, that the remainder might have something to do for their money.

In almost every little town on the continent, I find multitudes of Deputy Commissaries and Quarter-Masters General, with their Subalterns, all drawing rations and eating up the public bread; probably there may be employment for all of them, but it is the popular opinion there is not.

Now if we consider the depreciation of our currency, either in a moral or political view, we must be convinced of the immediate necessity of adopting some measures for the support of our sinking credit.—Diseases neglected become inveterate, and the more difficult to be removed.—To neglect this any longer may be attended with the worst consequences to our liberty and independence.—Having no fixed medium of commerce, our people become indolent and depraved, and the public spirit that so lately universally animated the citizens of the United States subsides, while selfishness and cursed extortion bear down all before them.

If, with these reflections, we were to take a view of the sundry emissions of paper currency that have already been made for the support of the war, the many more emissions that will be found requisite to carry on the ensuing campaign—that the defence of the Southern States will call for our greatest exertions—that our frontiers must be defended—in short, our attention will be engaged in every quarter in such a manner, as must make us shudder at the expences that will be demanded—to these we may add the most astonishing and extravagant price of every article and necessary of life; all these considerations call aloud for some effectual remedy; for I dare not think, or make the least reflection, on the inundations of paper money that will overwhelm us at the end of this summer.

Some people comfort themselves with the prospect of an approaching peace, an event indeed devoutly to be wished! if it can be procured on honourable terms.—From the prudence and firmness of Congress on former occasions, there is no doubt but our independence, should a negociation take place, would be secured, and every thing done consistent with the rights of the United States.

It has been whispered by some, that all this is in our power, if we sincerely desire it: After the arduous contest we have experienced, and the almost insuperable difficulties we have encountered, we may venture to assert, that an honourable peace would be highly agreeable to a great majority of the people in every part of the continent. I trust no deceitful selfish politician will intervene, to intercept or delay the approach of so auspicious an event; Should that be the case, I could most religiously wish that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were plunged into the depth of the sea.

Philad. May 17, 1779. AMERICANUS.

To be sold by R. AITKEN, *Bookseller, opposite the Coffee-house, Front-street,*

THE TRUST, POWER AND DUTY OF THE JURIES OF ENGLAND. Explained according to the Fundamentals of the English Government. BY LORD SOMMERS.

*** An elegant well tuned Harpsichord to be sold. ¶

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS GOUCHER,

Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-street, next door to the sign of the Black Horse, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia,

GRASS and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, warranted or unwarranted good, by wholesale and retail; also English STEEL by the faggot, excellent good. ‖ 8 w.

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA, who are in Arrears, are requested to make immediate Payment to *SAMUEL SANSOM,* Treasurer, to prevent a Forfeiture of their Shares, agreeable to the Laws of the Company. *By Order of the Directors.*

Philadelphia, May 11, 1779. 3 W.

FORGE HAMMERS,

Of an excellent Quality,

To be had at the IRON FOUNDERY, Corner of Eighth and Walnut-streets, Philadelphia. §

FOR SALE, either by the Groce or Dozen, at BATCHELOR's Store Cellar, under Mr. JOHN REYNELL's, the Corner of Front and Walnut-streets,

EXCELLENT bottled CYDER, much preferable to any low WINES, which he will engage to keep in any Climate; fine bottled BEER, good VINEGAR, &c. &c.

N. B. Merchants and Captains of Vessels may be supplied with any Quantity on the shortest Notice. ¶

Kent County, Maryland, May 11, 1779.

TO be SOLD by the Subscriber, upwards of Sixteen Hundred Bushels of RYE, BARLEY and MALT.

A Miller, who can be well recommended for his knowledge in that business, sobriety and industry, would be taken into partnership in his grist-mills, situated in the county aforesaid, one of the most healthy and pleasant parts of this State, convenient both to Baltimore and Philadelphia markets, and where the greatest plenty of the best wheat is raised yearly.---Those mills are as compleat as any in America, with two pair of burr millstones, and one pair of country ditto, and plenty of water in the dry seasons.

The Subscriber is about erecting two new Fulling Mills, and would give the best encouragement to a good Cloathier who can come recommended as aforesaid; he may have part of the profit of said mills for his wages.

For Sale, two pair of good MILLSTONES, one of them Colognes the other Brandywines.

‖ 4 w. ISAAC PERKINS.

LOST, on Saturday, the 16th instant, in the city of Philadelphia, a LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATE, No. 876, for the receipt of Four Hundred and Ninety Dollars, to be exchanged. Whoever has found the same, and will return it to the Printers hereof, or to Richard Collins, Gardener, in Newtown Township, Gloucester County, New-Jersey, shall have Five Pounds Reward, paid by RICHARD COLLINS.

N. B. It can be of no Use to any Person but the Owner, as Payment is stopt at the Loan-Office. ¶

WAS stopped and left in my hands on the 19th day of March last, Three Silver TEASPOONS, marked W. P. M. the person from whom they were taken not since appearing to prove how he came by them. The owner by applying to the subscriber, on proving property, and paying the expence of this advertisement, may have them again.

Darby, May 15, 1779. HENRY HAYES.

*** It is probable from some circumstances they belong to a person in Lancaster county. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 5th instant, a dark bay or brown draft HORSE, five years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, a large star in his forehead, his mane hangs on each side, a small spot of white on his near hind foot, some white hairs in his tail, had no shoes on, and has not been trimmed a considerable time. Whoever takes up and secures said horse so that the owner may get him again, shall receive *Twenty Dollars* reward, but if stolen and the thief brought to justice *Sixty Dollars* reward.

Darby, May 8, 1779. † JOHN PEARSON.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in New-Britain, Bucks county, on Wednesday, the 14th of April last, a brown HEIFER, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. SAMUEL JAMES. ¶

Passyunk, April 23, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of John Hannis, on Schuylkill Bank, two BAY HORSES, one has a bushy mane and a large blaze on his face, his off hind foot white, short cut tail, about 14 hands high. The other about 15 hands high, a small star in his forehead. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have them again, JOHN HANNIS.

To be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 19th of May inſt. at the Coffee-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, at ſeven o'clock in the evening,

A VERY valuable tract of 418 acres of LAND, ſituate in Roxborough townſhip, in Morris county, New-Jerſey; it is very well timbered with large oak and hickory, and lies within a mile of Andover Iron-works, and but about five miles from Hacket's-town, being very convenient to either of thoſe places. On this tract are low ground, ſwamp and cripple, which produce plenty of graſs on the ſame, tho' wild and uncultivated. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be further informed by applying to WILLIAM SHAW, living near the Old Ferry, in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

TO BE LETT,

THAT large, commodious and well accuſtomed Tavern at the Falls of Schuylkill, now occupied by Mr. *Aaron Hunter*, which is to be entered upon at the expiration of his leaſe, or ſooner, if he and the future tenant ſhall agree.

Alſo, *to be Lett*, a Plantation of 125 acres at the *Fat-Land Ford*, on the ſouth ſide of Schuylkill. In lieu of rent certain repairs of the fences and premiſes, which were neceſſarily injured by the army during their encampment there, will be accepted. Enquire of WILLIAM SMITH. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A TWO ſtory brick HOUSE, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, adjoining to Mrs. Mary Brown, and Mr. Evans, hatter; the ground on Market-ſtreet is 24½ feet, of which 4½ feet is left to form a nine feet alley, and runs 100 feet back; the front of the building is 20 feet on the ground floor, and 29 feet on the ſecond floor, extending over the whole alley; with a brick kitchen, a large wooden ſtable and a good neceſſary. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Meſſieurs BENJAMIN HARBESON, and JOSEPH CARSON, or Capt. CHARLES PEALE, in Market-ſtreet.

¶ ROBERT TAGGART.

JAMES BUTLAND,

FRINGE and LACE-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC in general, and his FRIENDS in particular, that he is removed out of Front-ſtreet into Second-ſtreet, between the Bridge and Spruce-ſtreet, where may be had all kinds of UNIFORMS for the ARMY.

Shopkeepers, Coach-makers, Hatters, Saddlers, and others may be ſupplied with all kinds of WORSTED BINDING LININGS, TAPES, ſaddle orriſs, girth-webs, fringe of all ſorts, line and taſſels for bed and window curtains, &c. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of MARGARET SETTLETON, late of the Manor of Moreland, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment; and all thoſe Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be paid, by ANDREW DUNBAR, and JOHN MAN, jun. Executors. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Stewart, late of East-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, by the 14th of June next, that they may be adjuſted by JOHN LEWIS, and ROBERT WALLACE, Executors. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living above the Barracks, in Second-ſtreet, on the 25th of April, a black horſe COLT, two years old, about 13 hands high, neither docked nor cut, but has lately been trimmed. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid colt, ſo as the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ℳ ISAAC WHITE.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſquire,

General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, by my Proclamation, dated the 10th Day of laſt Month, a Pardon was offered to all Deſerters from the Army, diſperſed in different Parts of theſe States, who ſhould rejoin their reſpective Corps by the Firſt of *May* next: AND WHEREAS, from the Shortneſs of the Term limited for its Operation, the Offer of Grace therein contained hath not had ſufficient Time to circulate as extenſively as was neceſſary to anſwer fully the benevolent Purpoſe for which it was deſigned: It is therefore thought proper to extend it to a further Period, and I do hereby extend it accordingly to the Firſt Day of *July* next.

Given at Head-Quarters, Middle-Brook, *this Twenty-ſecond Day of* April, *in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine.*

G. WASHINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
TENCH TILGHMAN.

March 18, 1779.

THERE is to be SOLD, by the Subſcriber, living in Hanover townſhip, a valuable TRACT of LAND, in Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county, containing 283 acres and the allowance; late the property of Col. Robert Elder; there are on the premiſes a good ſquare log dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, a large double barn, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, a quantity of good meadow, the whole of the clear land under good fence; the title indiſputable. Alſo another TRACT of WOODLAND, containing above 200 acres, adjoining the ſaid premiſes, the Blue Mountain, and land of John Garber, on Suſquehanna River. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, is deſired to apply to HUGH MONTGOMERY, living nigh the premiſes, who will ſhew the lines and bounds thereof; terms of ſale will be made known by

† JOHN DUNCAN.

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

A LOT of LAND, containing 15 acres and two-thirds, ſituated on Still-pond Creek, Kent county, Maryland, whereon is an elegant brick houſe, 40 feet in length, and 27 in width, two ſtories high, three rooms on a floor, with an eight foot paſſage, and compleat cellar under the whole, a part of which is made uſe of as a kitchen; alſo a granary, 40 feet in length and 20 feet wide, capable of containing 15000 buſhels of grain, ſituated on the Creek, where a ſhallop may receive a load in a few hours, that will contain ſix or ſeven hundred buſhels of grain; there is likewiſe a ſmoke-houſe, ſtable, with a good paled garden; this ſtand is moſt pleaſantly ſituated, in a healthy part of the country, about 8 miles from Cheſter-town, and in a good neighbourhood for ſelling of goods and purchaſing grain; the improvements almoſt new; this ſtand is well calculated for a merchant, and is ſuppoſed to be very little inferior to any place in the county. If the above houſe is not ſold in ſix weeks from this date, it will be rented for a term of years. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

March 23, 1779. † ISAAC CANNELL.

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOKS;

By the Dozen, Hundred, Five Hundred, or Thouſand, in ſnug Binding, are now ready for SALE,

At BELL's Book-Store, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-Street. PHILADELPHIA. ¶

JUST PRINTED, and to be *SOLD* by the Hundred, Dozen, or ſingle, by

STYNER AND CIST,

At the North-eaſt Corner of Race and Second-ſtreets,

The neweſt AMERICAN PRIMER.

Alſo, The New-England PRIMER enlarged.

NAVY-BOARD, Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1779.

ALL perſons having demands againſt this Board are deſired to bring in their accounts; and all thoſe to whom the Board hath advanced money, for public uſes, are hereby called upon to tender an account of the expenditure (with proper vouchers) without delay.

The Honourable Marine Committee of Congreſs having ordered this Board to ſettle their accounts as ſoon as poſſible, induces the above notice, to which it is expected due attention will be paid by all concerned.

JOHN WHARTON, } Commiſſioners.
JAMES READ, }

‖4w.

PARCHMENT

MADE and SOLD by ROBERT WOOD, in Fifth-ſtreet, near the New Goal, Philadelphia, where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers, and others, may be ſupplied with large or ſmall Quantities. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Kingſeſs, Philadelphia county, the 12th Mo. 24th, 1778, a red hipſhotten COW, about eight years old, forward with calf. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

¶ JOHN HUNT, jun.

Cheſter, February 26, 1779.

CAME to the Stable of the Subſcriber, the firſt of this Month, a Bay MARE, about 14 Hands high, and 12 or 14 Years old. The Owner paying Charges, and proving Property, may have her again, by applying to

¶ WILLIAM KERLIN.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1779.

STOLEN, laſt night, out of the ſtable of Chriſtian Riffets, Tavern-keeper, at the upper end of Second-ſtreet, the following deſcribed HORSES, viz.

A bay Stallion, 4 years old, 14 hands 1 inch high, is ſcarcely broke, but trots and canters, and carries his head lofty.

A bay Mare, 5 years old, ſhod all round, paces, has two galled ſpots, one on each ſide.

A white Horſe, 5 years old, 15 hands high, trots, paces and canters, his mane to the near ſide, has a black cloud on the near ſide of his face, his ſhoes taken off yeſterday.

A brown Horſe, 14 hands and an half high, has a ſtar in his forehead, his near hind foot white, galled on the withers each ſide, trots, paces, and canters.

A bay Mare, 4 years old, has one white foot, ſhod before, and is very lively under the ſaddle.

Alſo ſtolen, a Britiſh light-horſeman's Saddle, high behind and before, with holſters, and a blue oil-cloth ſaddle cloth with a yellow border, marked L. H.

Whoever ſecures the above Horſes, or any of them, and delivers them to Mr. RIFFETS, ſhall have FIFTY DOLLARS reward for each, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the Thief and any one of the Horſes. †

To COVER, the enſuing Seaſon,

At the Subſcribers, at *Maidenhead*, in *Hunterdon* county, the BEAUTIFUL and HIGH BRED HORSE

ARABIAN,

RISING nine years old, at Twenty Pounds the ſeaſon, for ready caſh only. ARABIAN is full blooded, 15 hands 2 inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay; his colts are in general very fine, a few of them may be ſeen at his ſtand. *Arabian* was got by that famous ſtallion *Wildair*, his dam by *Babraham*, his grandam by *Old Sterling*, his great grandam by *Merry Andrew*, out of *Laughing Polly*. She won the King's Hundred Guineas at *Hambleton*, and was got by *Childers*, her dam by *Chancellor*, and own ſiſter to *Thunderbolt*; her grandam by *Luggs*, and her great grandam by *Davill's Old Woodcock*.

Wildair was got by *Old Cade*, the beſt ſtallion that ever was got by the famous *Godolphin Arabian*, out of a daughter of *Steady*, a very fleet ſon of the Duke of *Devonſhire's Flying Childers*. This horſe, the ſire of *Arabian*, was a few years paſt purchaſed of *James Delancey*, Eſq; at a very high price, and ſhipped back to *England* at the particular deſire of the greateſt breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Guineas the ſeaſon, his blood being in the higheſt degree of reputation among the nobility and ſportſmen.

Good paſture will be provided for mares that are brought any diſtance. ¶ 5 w. MERCER and SCHENK.

STOLEN, on the 26th of February laſt, at night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Middletown, Cheſter county, a bright bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, well built, both paces and trots, but moſt natural to trot, in pretty good order, newly ſhod before, has ſome white hairs in his forehead, and a white ſaddle mark on the off ſide, his mane and tail both black, has a diſorder called the heaving of the lungs, and a bad cough. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have *Forty Dollars* reward for both, or *Twenty Dollars* for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT M'CLELLAN. ¶

Waterford Townſhip, Weſt New-Jerſey, April 2, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH MATLOCK, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, for payment, to HANNAH MATLOCK, Adminiſtratrix, or to

RICHARD COLLINGS, Adminiſtrator.

March 27, 1779.

WHEREAS there hath been a report brought up againſt the ſubſcriber, living in Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, by ſome ill-deſigning perſons, that I had taken half a buſhel of coarſe ſalt out of the houſe of Yoſt Ebert, inn-keeper, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, about two years ago, which ſalt belonged to Mary Ruth; and whereas I know myſelf clear of ſaid crime, and I have an inſtrument of writing from ſaid Mary Ruth, which contradicts ſaid report, and another writing from ſaid Yoſt Ebert, declaring that I was not the man that got the ſalt out of his houſe; I therefore call upon any perſon or perſons who have propagated ſaid report, or that may hereafter endeavour to do it, to prove their aſſertions, or take the ſhame to themſelves. ‖ HENRY HUBER, ſenior.

April 9, 1779.

WHEREAS *Solomon Allman*, late of Lower Penn's-Neck, Salem County, is deceaſed, and has left an eſtate, which is in the ſubſcriber's hands. His heirs, if there be any living, are deſired to come and prove their property, in two months from this date. JOSEPH COPNER. ¶

A few COPIES of the following, being the neweſt Publication from England, may be had at ROBERT BELL's Book-ſtore, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

THE PUPIL OF PLEASURE, in a SERIES of LETTERS, exhibiting the Adventures of a Man of Birth, Rank, Figure, Fortune, and Character, ardent in the Purſuit of Pleaſure, much delighted *with*, attracted *by*, and formed upon the *Cheſterfieldean Syſtem*. Two Volumes complete in One.

BY COURTNEY MELMOTH.

*** *This modern hiſtorical Work is peculiarly neceſſary for all thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who either have read, or intend to read Lord* Cheſterfield's *Letters.*

N. B. Chambaud's, Boyer's, Nugent's, Dyche's, Bailey's, Martin's, Johnſon's, Entick's, Aſhe's, Schrevelius's Hedericus's, Ainſworth's, Littleton's, Cole's, and Young's Dictionaries, with all the valuable Delphini and other Claſſics, whether in Greek or Latin, may alſo be had at ſaid Bell's Book-ſtore---Alſo Holy Bibles of various Kinds. Likewiſe Dilworth's Spelling Books by the Dozen, Hundred or Thouſand.

†‡† FRENCH and ENGLISH GRAMMARS, FRENCH and ENGLISH DICTIONARIES, with great Variety of Jewels and Diamonds for Sentimentaliſts, may alſo be had at ſaid Bell's Book-ſtore, in Third-ſtreet. ¶

Philadelphia, April 10, 1779.

THE Public are hereby advertiſed, that the real eſtates late of Joſeph Galloway, and Andrew Allen, Eſquires, late members of the Congreſs of the Thirteen United Colonies, now States, of America, for Pennſylvania; William Allen, the younger, Eſquire, ſometime a Captain, and afterwards a Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment or battalion of foot in the ſervice of the ſaid United Colonies, now States, of America; James Rankin and John Rankin, both late of the county of York, yeomen; Jacob Duche, the younger, late of the city of Philadelphia, late Chaplain of the Congreſs of the ſaid United States; Gilbert Hicks, late of Bucks county, yeoman; Samuel Shoemaker, late Alderman of the city of Philadelphia; John Potts, late of Pottſgrove, in the county of Philadelphia, yeoman; Nathaniel Vernon, late Sheriff of Cheſter county; Chriſtian Foutts, late Lieutenant Colonel of militia, in the county of Lancaſter; John Biddle, late of Berks county, yeoman, late Collector of Exciſe for the ſaid county, and late a Deputy Quarter Maſter of the army of the United States; John Roberts, late of the county of Philadelphia, miller; Abraham Carliſle, houſe-carpenter; John Parrock, yeoman; Philip Marchington, trader; Alexr. Bartram, trader; Joel Evans, merchant; John Henderſon, mariner; Alexander Smith, blackſmith; and William Auſtin, yeoman, late keeper of the New-Jerſey Ferry; all late of the city of Philadelphia: Chriſtopher Saur, the elder, late of Germantown, printer; David Thompſon, ſhipwright; John Tully, mariner; both late of Southwark; Henry Hugh Ferguſon, Eſquire (late Commiſſary of priſoners for General Howe) heretofore of Græme-Park; all late of the county of Philadelphia; John Ellwood, late of Briſtol townſhip, in Bucks county, waterman; Samuel Biles, late Sheriff of Bucks county; Michael Witman, and Henry Skyles, huſbandmen; and George Reine, miller; all late of Lancaſter county: Curtis Lewis, blackſmith; and Richard Swanwick, heretofore of the Cuſtom-houſe of Philadelphia; both late of Cheſter county, yeomen; and Joſeph Romich, late of Northampton county, yeoman, and John Young, heretofore of Græme-Park, in the county of Philadelphia, late of the city of Philadelphia, gentleman: And Peter Campbell, gentleman, and Iſaac Allen, Eſquire, Attorney at law, both late of Trenton, in the State of New-Jerſey; and Andrew Elliot, Eſquire, now or late of New-York city, in the State of New-York; and others, ſituate, lying and being within divers counties of this State, forfeited to the uſe of the Commonwealth by the attainder of the ſaid perſons, and every of them, for high treaſon, will be ſpeedily ſold by public auction or vendue, to the beſt and higheſt bidders, exonerated and diſcharged of all former claims or demands made under any of the ſaid traitors; the ſaid real eſtates to be aſſured to the buyers by deeds or conveyances, under the Seal of the State, ſigned by the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council, upon payment of the purchaſe money.

And all creditors and others are hereby informed, that by an Act of Aſſembly entitled "An Act for the attainder of divers traitors if they render not themſelves by a certain day, and for veſting their eſtates in this Commonwealth, and for more effectually diſcovering the ſame, and for aſcertaining the lawful debts and claims thereupon," three months are allowed to all creditors and others, having claims and demands on the perſonal eſtates late of the traitors aforeſaid, to exhibit the ſame; the ſaid three months to be reckoned from and after the date of the entry of ſuch eſtates in the regiſter kept by the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council; and in ſix months for all claims on the real eſtates, late of the traitors aforeſaid, to be reckoned from and after the date of the entry of ſuch real eſtates, on the regiſter kept by the Sheriff of the county where ſuch forfeited real eſtate lies: All ſuch claims and demands to be made before the Judges of the Supreme Court in term time; or in the vacation to the Chief Juſtice, written on parchment or paper, ſigned by the parties making the ſame, or by their attorneys, or other repreſentatives; teſtified by two or more ſubſcribing witneſſes, atteſting the ſame; or in default thereof, every ſuch claim or demand to be void.

AND WHEREAS by a Supplement to the Act of Aſſembly aforeſaid, it is directed, "that whenever ſuch intended ſales" (the ſales of the ſaid real eſtates forfeited as aforeſaid) "ſhall be "advertiſed, public notice ſhall be alſo given, that the creditors "of the ſaid traitors, and all claimants upon the ſaid reſpective "eſtates, ſhall exhibit their ſeveral claims and demands to the "Juſtices of the Supreme Court, for payment or ſatisfaction, as "is by the ſaid Act directed, within ſix months thereafter, if reſidents within this State, or within twelve months, if reſidents within any other of the United States, or be for ever barred from the recovery thereof; provided always nevertheleſs, "that if any creditor or claimant ſhall at the time of ſuch notice "given be within the age of twenty-one years, feme covert, "non compos mentis, impriſoned, or beyond ſea, that then ſuch "perſons ſhall be at liberty to exhibit their claims or demands, "as other perſons now may, within ſix months, or if reſidents "within any other of the United States, within twelve months "after ſuch diſabilitiy is removed."

Wherefore public notice is hereby accordingly given; and all creditors and others concerned are hereby called upon to make their claims, and proceed in the manner as is in and by the ſaid Acts of General Aſſembly directed.

Publiſhed by order of the Council,
TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary, and Keeper of the Regiſter for forfeited eſtates.

Wilmington, April 7, 1779.

DESERTED from this poſt laſt evening, the following deſcribed perſon, enliſted as a waggoner for one year, a young man, about 21 or 22 years of age, ſhort fair hair, grey eyes, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, born in Ireland, ſays his name is *Edward M'Donald*, and a deſerter from the *Britiſh* army, a ſtocking weaver by trade; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, with red cuffs and cape, white blanketing jacket, and brown cloth breeches. Whoever takes up ſaid Deſerter, and ſecures him, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall receive *Twenty Dollars Reward.*

¶ FRANCIS WADE, D. Q. M. G.

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